

THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.

A Representative Newspaper Covers Lexington and the Borders of the Surrounding Counties Like a Blanket.

VOL. XLIII.

LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13 1913.

41

GLOBE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

W. H. MONCKTON, JR., MANAGER.

1620 MAIN STREET.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Solicits a Share of Your Valued Patronage. Polite and Prompt Attention.

TO THE VOTERS OF LEXINGTON COUNTY

Whiskey Not a Food and Performs No Good Office But is a Prison Builder According to Science.

EFFECTS THE OFFSPRING

Come, let us reason together about our duty on August 19. We do not appeal to your emotions or prejudices but to your reason and the facts in the case.

First, what good is in whiskey or what good office does it perform? It is not a food and has no food value, but is poison, according to science. Taken into the human system, it undermines the health, weakens the constitution and effects the offspring, even to the third and fourth generation; second, it is a parasite on business. Every dollar spent for whiskey is that much taken away from the grocer, dry goods merchant and every other legal and necessary business. It is worse than wasted, because it is taken from wives and children who need food and clothes, homes and a father's care and love, and not a drunkard's abuse and shame. Third, it is a positive evil. How many men are quiet and law-abiding when sober but who are profane, vulgar and law-breakers when under the influence of whiskey? How many murderers on the scaffold have made a dying statement that whiskey brought them there. Listen to the cases brought into our courts and see if not the majority of the criminal cases are not directly or indirectly traceable to whiskey. Thus, any one can see that whiskey causes far more expense to the county and state than the revenue from the sale of it would produce. Besides, what man wants to educate his children, build his roads and pay his taxes with money that rightly belongs to poor women and children and negroes. Oh, white man, have we not risen above such? You will say by your vote on August 19th. Fourth, hear what God says, from which there can be no appeal or permission for reason: 1 Cor., 6:10, no drunkard

shall inherit the kingdom of God. Habakuk 2:15, woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also. Habk. 2:12, woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city with iniquity. Luke 17:1, it is impossible but that offences will come, but woe unto him through whom they come.

These are fearful statements concerning the drunkard, he that maketh or cansteth his neighbor to be drunken, and those that buildeth a town with blood and iniquity. But who will dare challenge God! This is why we preachers are sounding the note of warning. Oh, man, to whom will you give heed, God's Word or some men? You must decide. And upon your decision depends God's wrath or his favor. Which do you need here and hereafter? What man, to say nothing of his profession of Christianity, can desire to sell whiskey in Lexington county and thus take food and clothes from poor women and children, cause crime and murder and bring the woes of Almighty God down upon him and his county with the excuse to get a little money to build roads, educate children and pay tax?

Christian people, stop, think, pray. Let us not bring the curse of God upon us by disobeying His Word on August 19th. "It is a fearful thing to fall into hands of the living God."

P. D. RISINGER, Chairman.
Anti-Saloon League of Lexington County.

Union Meeting.

Union meeting of the lower division of the Lexington Association will convene with the church at Florence.

10 o'clock—devotional services, enrollment of messengers, report of churches.

1. What is the Soul of Man and what Relationship Exists between the Soul and the Mind?—J. C. Holley.
2. Church Discipline—W. O. Baxley.
3. Duty and Responsibility of Deacons—B. C. Herlong.
4. How to Bring About greater Missionary Zeal and Efforts Among Church Members—A. W. Rodgers or C. H. Corbitt.

Sermon by—Appointed by the Moderator.

R. O. JEFFCOAT, Com.

DISPENSARY OR NO-DISPENSARY

Answer to Criticisms of Prohibition Law Regarding Its Enforcement and Value of Revenue.

NO DISPENSARY PROFITS

To the Citizens of Lexington County: Come, let us reason together.

On the 19th day of August, 1913, we are expected to record our opinions at the polls for or against the legal sale of whiskey in Lexington county. These opinions should represent mature consideration from every standpoint for by it we are to live and be governed. We should be deeply concerned, for it will vitally effect not only ourselves but our children, our wives and our neighbors. In forming opinions we naturally think, seek information and compare ideas.

The object of voting out the dispensary a few years ago was to better our conditions as moral and law-abiding citizens, furnish protection and happiness at public gatherings, on public highways and in homes of our people, and divert the money spent for whiskey at dispensaries to bless and not to curse our people. Were not these noble sentiments and worthy objects? To what extent has prohibition succeeded?

Let the sheriff, the chief officer of the county and to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws testify:

"Lexington, S. C., July 29, 1913.

To Whom It May Concern:

I wish to certify—

1. That I am sheriff of Lexington County, S. C., and that I have served in that capacity for two years.

2. That prior to my entering upon the office of sheriff I was deputy sheriff for said county and state for four years.

3. That as sheriff and deputy sheriff I now have, and have had, a fair knowledge of all the matters and things transpiring in said county which related to my office.

4. That the prohibition law is observed as well as any law in the county, that there is less whiskey being sold illegally and less trouble caused by whiskey than at any other time I can recall in the county.

(Signed) SIM J. MILLER,
Sheriff."

If this much has been accomplished we are forced to pronounce the law a success or that all other laws are failures. If it is true—and who can deny it?—then we have every reason to believe that there has been more peace and happiness in the homes, more money spent for necessities and comforts than at any previous period of the same time in the history of the county.

Now, let us compare some of our towns which did not have dispensaries or voted them out quite soon after the law was established with some of those which had it. For this we will use the figures of the U. S. Census Bureau reports showing the population of the several towns for 1900 and 1910.

Population of dry towns.			
	1900	1910	
Batesburg	971	1995	
Chapin	187	345	
Leesville	538	980	
Swansea	239	523	
Total	1935	3843	
Percentage of increase, 98 per cent.			
Population of dispensary towns.			
Lewisdale	173	172	
Lexington	806	709	
New Brookland	1089	900	
Peak	156	153	
Total	2224	1954	
Percentage of loss, 12 per cent.			

The increase or decrease in the population of a town is considered an index to the prosperity of the town. Now, note that the dry towns went from a total of 1935 in 1900 to 3843 in 1910, showing a gain of 98 per cent, while the dispensary towns dropped from 2224 to 1954 in the same period, showing a loss of 12 per cent. This comparison would certainly indicate to a business man, not whether he should invest or refrain from investing in any one of the towns cited, but whether the future prospects of any

town was brighter with or without a dispensary.

But what about our people patronizing dispensaries outside of Lexington county? That this is done no one denies, and to what extent no one knows. Our duty is to protect our own moral, educational and financial interests. How can it be done better than by keeping the evil out of our own midst? We can point with confidence (and glory in it) that the years that we have been without the dispensary have seen many dollars go for clothes, food and houses and made glad the hearts of many who were compelled to shed tears of sorrow before.

And, yet, we hear many calling for the reestablishment of the dispensary for the sake of revenue—revenue with which to pay teachers, pave streets and build roads. Oh, my friends! Don't ask me to humiliate my neighbor, my wife and my children by asking that a dispensary be put in my county to raise revenue to pay taxes, thus diverting the money that went to make them happy and prosperous and putting them in competition with money. No, no. The welfare of our people is to be put above price; for what will a husband give in exchange for his wife's happiness and welfare, or what would it profit a father to save all his taxes and lose his son? These are sacred things and may God give us the love and wisdom so to treat them.

Yes, we need money to pay teachers, pave streets and build roads, but where will the bulk of the money come from if the revenue of the dispensary is to supply it? It will come from men who cannot afford to keep their children in school for long periods, and who have no leisure to walk the streets nor money to buy automobiles to speed over roads clogged with dispensary money. Would not such a policy make the rich richer and the poor poorer?

Fellow citizens, I have tried to reason with you and to show you that the prohibition law has been a success in Lexington county, and that dispensaries do not build communities. I have shown you where the revenue would come from and who would get the benefit. If these are facts accept them, I beseech you, and vote for the best interests of your town, your county, your family and your neighbor. Above all, vote for that which is most pleasing to your God.

Very respectfully,

E. C. RIDGELL.

Batesburg, S. C., Aug. 12, 1913.

Meeting of Telephone Men.

Lexington County Independent Rural Telephone Association met in annual session August 4th in the Court House and was called to order by the president, Hon. D. F. Efford. Delegates from almost every line in range of the association.

The following officers were elected for a term of two years: Hon. D. F. Efford, president; Rev. E. J. Sox, 1st vice president; F. L. Corley, 2nd vice president; G. C. Price, 3rd vice president; J. B. Addy, secretary; E. L. Wingard, treasurer. The following executive committee was elected for a term of one year: L. B. Frick, Luther Smith and Jacob B. Oswalt; for a term of two years, W. B. Taylor, J. C. Fulmer and G. B. Wingard; for a term of three years, J. F. Kleckley, W. W. Barre and Hon. W. H. Sharpe.

A committee was appointed to get up a directory for the association to be furnished to subscribers at 10 cents a copy.

NOTICE TO MANAGERS OF ELECTION.

Several of the Election Boxes and Books have not yet been called for, and the election is less than a week off. If any manager wishes the box and book for his precinct mailed to him, it he will write or call me over the 'phone I will attend to it at once.

N. P. SHIPP,

Clerk Board of Election Commissioners.

Death of Mrs. Frye.

Mrs. Godfrey Frye died at the hospital at Columbia, where she had gone in search of relief, on Tuesday and was buried at Sax-Gotha church today. She is survived by a husband and several children. Rev. A. R. Taylor conducted the services.

BEFORE this BANK got it's CHARTER and became A NATIONAL BANK

it had to satisfy the U. S. Government at Washington that all of the provisions of the National Banking Laws had been complied with.

Every since that time frequent and rigid examinations have been made by the Government.

Every time the Government calls for a report, an accurate statement of the affairs of the PALMETTO NATIONAL BANK is published in this paper. We want you to know all about us. When you do we believe you will make

OUR BANK YOUR BANK

The Palmetto National Bank,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

WILIE JONES, President.

J. P. MATTHEWS, Cashier.

CHLORAZONE MALARIA

Malaria attacks the liver, kidneys and digestive organs, just as Rheumatism attacks the bones and muscles of the human system. Malaria is just as serious as any disease on the human calendar. Some of the symptoms are lassitude, a yellow tinge to the skin, the whites of the eyes slightly tinged with yellow. Poor digestion, lack of appetite, constipation, any of these symptoms are a warning and you must keep off chills and fever, with CHLORAZONE. Every bottle sold on a guarantee to cure, or your money back.

Price, 50c Bottle.

HUDGINS DRUG STORE,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

AGENT

For Dr. Hess
Stock and Poultry
Remedies.

AGENT

For Penslar Remedies.

AGENT

For Belle Meade
Sweet Candies,
the only candy that
passed the pure food law.

When you have a prescription to fill you will not make a mistake by trusting it to us.

Columbia, S. C.

MONEY MAKES MONEY

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

was not only a philosopher, but a financier as well, for he said, "Money makes money and the money that money makes makes more money."

Money in Bank is safe from your own extravagance, as well as from the ever present danger of burglars and fire. We pay five per cent. interest on time certificates of deposits.

BANK OF CHAPIN

CHAPIN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Boys:

Every boy is a miniature business man. If he manages his little business affairs with credit to himself, he will be a good manager of big affairs later in life. The best way in the world for a boy to become a good manager is to have a savings account, think twice before spending and keep the account growing. This bank wants to be a "partner" in the affairs of every sturdy, sensible boy in Lexington by helping him to save.

THE HOME NATIONAL BANK

LEXINGTON, S. C.

Resources . . . \$250,000.00.

We Pay Interest on Savings Accounts Quarterly.
5 per cent Interest Paid on Certificates of Deposit

Call at This Bank

And Let Us Present You with a Handy Book Called "THINGS WORTH KNOWING." It is full of interesting and useful facts for everybody.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Columbia, S. C.

BROOKLAND BANK

New Brookland, S. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Guignard, E. W. Shull, G. A. Guignard
R. N. Senn, Henry Buff, F. L. Sandel
A. D. Shull, L. S. Trotti, P. J. Wessinger

ADVISORY BOARD:

Frank W. Shealy, James A. Summerset, G. G. Moseley

The Carolina National Bank

—Organized 1868—

United States, State, County and City Depository.

Capital stock . . . \$300,000 00
Surplus profits . . . 155,000 00
Liability of stockholders . . . 300,000 00

Protection to Depositors . . . \$755,000 00

The new banking house is provided with a modern fireproof vault which is protected by an electric system installed by the Electric Bank Protection Company of New York City, and is made thoroughly burglar proof.

It has also installed a complete set of safety deposit vaults which are offered to our customers at reasonable rates. We are prepared to afford every facility and accommodation which one's business justifies.

—OFFICERS—
W. A. CLARK, President.
T. S. BRYAN, Vice President.

JOSEPH M. BELL, Cashier.
JOHN D. BELL, Asst. Cashier.